

## REMARKS

The bolt of the present invention is very effective when it is used for fastening a member of a soft material, such as magnesium or aluminum. This is disclosed in page 11, lines 4-16 and page 9, lines 25-31, and now claimed.

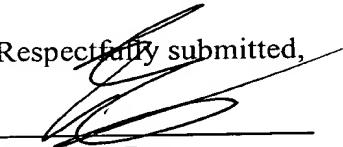
The bolt of the present invention has a small diameter not larger than 6mm. This is disclosed in page 26, lines 28-33 and page 30, lines 33-36, and now in claims 17 and 18.

Giannuzzi ('418) is related to a type of tapping-screw or a self-drilling anchor 31 which is not a bolt, as claimed. A self-drilling anchor 31 is always used together with a mounting screw 19. The teeth 27 formed on the undersurface of head 26 mainly aims to avoid accompanying its simultaneous turning with the mounting screw 19 when the mounting screw 19 once screwed is unscrewed. Therefore, the teeth 27 of head 26 are different from the locking projections of the present invention, which aim to avoid spontaneous loosing of the bolt.

Olsen ('757) is related to a type of tapping-screw. This can be understood in that the bolt 10 fastens the plate 18 to the plate 30 by newly forming an internal thread on the side wall of the hole 16. The internal thread is not formed on the side wall of the hole 16 in the first step as shown in Fig. 1. Instead, the internal thread is formed on the side wall of the hole 16 in the second step as shown in Fig. 2. On the other hand, the bolt of the present invention does not newly form an internal thread; the internal thread is already formed in a member to mated.

Further, neither in Giannuzzi ('418) nor in Olsen ('757) is there any direct disclosure of the characteristic features of the present invention, such as "the maximum height of the edge of the locking projection from the bearing surface of the head is nearly equal to and less than P/n".

Respectfully submitted,

  
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